





**The Daily Gazette.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING, BY THE LINE.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

For the first insertion, per square, per week, in advance.

1 square 1 day	\$ 15
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For the second and subsequent insertions, per square, per week, in advance.

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For the third and subsequent insertions, per square, per week, in advance.

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For the fourth and subsequent insertions, per square, per week, in advance.

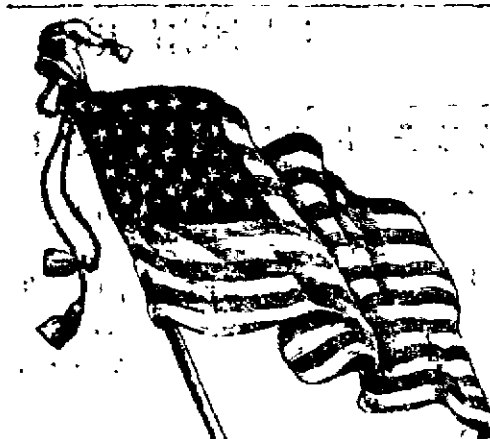
1 square 1 day	\$ 3
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For the fifth and subsequent insertions, per square, per week, in advance.

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For the sixth and subsequent insertions, per square, per week, in





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 28th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating and electing delegates to the National Convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th day of September, 1861.

More Troops Wanted.

The following important telegram was received by Gov. Randall yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1861.  
To Governor Randall:—You may organize and equip as rapidly as possible, five (5) regiments of Infantry, and five Batteries of Artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments, according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of United States officers. Expenses incurred will be refunded by the government. If you need the cannon at once, send us an order, and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary. Please answer if this is understood and satisfactory.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

In accordance with this dispatch, the Madison Journal says the Governor has issued an order for six more regiments.

Now that the harvest is nearly ended, we do not doubt that enlistments will go on rapidly in this state. Fourteen regiments is a pretty large draft for the population of our state, but with a proper system in enlisting men we do not doubt they will be forthcoming. Within three weeks the Governor of Indiana says he will have thirty-seven regiments in the field from his state. This is about the same number, for the population of Indiana, that fourteen regiments would be for Wisconsin. The proximity of Indiana to the seceded states would naturally cause greater excitement in regard to the war than would be found in our more remote locality; but we think that it should make no difference. The cause is the same here that it is there, and Wisconsin is bound by the obligation of patriotism and honor to respond to the call of the government, with promptness.

The order upon Gov. Randall for more troops is a cheering evidence that the War Department at last comprehends the great struggle upon which we have entered, and that it is disposed, henceforth, to act with vigor. This is encouraging and will do much towards hastening the enlistment of troops. There is no disguising the fact that the tardy action of the government, heretofore, in accepting volunteers, has discouraged many who would otherwise have been in the ranks long ago. But now, all signs point towards a vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war. That this may be done, and the rebellion crushed in the shortest possible time, a half a million men will be called into the field. Wisconsin must do her share.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.—The telegraph has made frequent allusion to the mutiny in two or three regiments at Washington, but gives no intelligible report of the cause of the trouble. We find the following statement of the origin of the mutiny in the 79th (Highlander) New York regiment:

Most of the officers at the request of the privates made application to Secretary Cameron for leave to return home to enjoy a holiday, and perhaps ultimately to break up and disband. Secretary Cameron foolishly and unfortunately consented; and immediately afterwards countermanded the order. As soon as it became known that he had consented to let the regiment go home, the leading military officers promptly entered their protest, and pointed out to him what he should have had sense to have perceived, that as the regiment was mustered in for three years, the example to other regiments would be very bad, perhaps fatal to the army, as similar applications would be made by other regiments, which could not consistently be refused.

The 2d Maine regiment, which was also disaffected, insisted they were militia, and could not be required to serve longer than three months at a time, and they demanded permission to go home, and take a holiday. The prompt treatment adopted by Gen. McClellan will prevent any such exhibitions of insubordination in future.

The receipts of grain in one day at Chicago, this week, amounted to 425,494 bushels. In 1810, 300,000 bushels was considered an enormous amount for one year.

The Chicago Tribune understands that Major Stiemmer has been ordered to take the field at once, under Gen. Rosecranz, in Western Virginia. The idea of having our best officers in the recruiting service has been given up.

Chicago has a Union defense committee, raising troops for Gen. Fremont, and providing them outfit. A war meeting has been called under their auspices, to be held on Saturday evening next.

Gen. Wool.

While Gen. Wool was on his way to assume command of Fort Monroe, he was serenaded at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, and responded as follows to the compliment:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for this unexpected honor. Nothing is more gratifying to a soldier's feelings than the good opinion of his fellow citizens. I do not, however, regard it as a compliment merely to myself, but on behalf of my country, my bleeding country, which is now contending for the most precious of rights. But yesterday we were a great people, commanding the admiration of the world, with an empire extending from the frozen regions of the north to the tropical regions of the south, and with a population of more than thirty-one millions, enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations. Every city and hamlet was growing rich, and none so much so as those at the south.

But this is not so today. And for what reason? For nothing under God's heavens but because the south wants to extend the area of slavery. Nothing else but that. The only question with us is whether you will support free speech, free government, free suffrage, or extend the area of slavery. This was the happiest country on the face of the globe a few months since, with a government where a man could walk abroad in safety, and none to make him afraid. Never sacrifice that government, but maintain it to the last. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me. [Great and long continued cheering.]

The band then struck up the "Red, White and Blue." As a pause was made in the music, cries were renewed for the appearance of Gen. Wool, and in response he came forward and said:

Gentlemen, a few words more, though I am too hoarse to speak. I have only to say to you let us have liberty and union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, now and forever. Good night.

Gen. Wool is a life-time democrat. Will any of his political brethren denounce him for asserting that slavery is the sole cause of the rebellion, and call him an abolitionist because he proposes to defend the government the slaveholders have assailed?

Albion Academy.

Located at Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin. The next term of this institution will open on Tuesday, 3d of September next, and close December 5th.

FACULTY.  
J. A. BROWN, Principal, Professor of Natural Sciences, Intellectual Philosophy and Greek.  
A. R. CARROLL, A. M., Prof. of Moral Science and Latin.  
J. A. BROWN, Prof. of Mathematics and French Music.  
M. E. PORTER, Professor, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Special attention will be given to the common and higher English branches, and no student will be allowed to proceed to higher studies to the neglect of primary ones. Normal classes will be instructed during the fall and winter terms.

Expenses.

Tuition and Incidentals, \$4.75 to \$6.75.  
Room Rent, 2.50.  
Board in private families, 7.50 to \$8.00.  
Board in Hall, 7.50 to \$8.00.

The trustees of Albion Academy have never felt themselves better prepared than at the present time to offer to the public the highest order of educational facilities, and they would earnestly invite, for the coming year, the patronage of all their former patrons and all others who desire to acquire the benefits of high intellectual culture.

The winter term opens Dec. 17, and closes March 29. The Spring " " April 1, " " July 2.

Albion, Aug. 16th, 1861. 52w3

Allen's Grove Academy will commence its full session of fourteen weeks, Sept. 4.

This school is located at Allen's Grove, five miles east of Clinton, on the Racine & Mississippi railroad. The academy has three departments, viz: common English, normal and classical. The course of study in the normal department is conformed to that laid down by the board of normal regents for the state. The classical course is similar to that in the best approved preparatory schools in the country. The object of this department is to fit young men for college, and young ladies for the higher seminary.

This academy is no inferior school, nor lays claim to anything of the kind, as too often done at the west. It does not think of such a thing as "graduating" a student. It reserves this to the college proper. It is simply a preparatory school, and the work which belongs to such a school it seeks to accomplish, is determined to accomplish, and thoroughly.

It opens its doors gladly to all students who have a manly purpose to improve, whose object is true culture. It desires no others. It is not ambitious of numbers, but of scholarly character. If it cannot live in this way, it will die. It says plautely to all who come into its classes, "You will be expected to study, and think, and behave." Acting upon this plan, the past year has been one of great encouragement.

The normal department has been quite successful, and the classical department has fitted for college several young men. The common English department is comparatively backward, and will be so, in a degree, till our public schools in the country come up to a higher grade. To this desirable end the normal department is confident, and hoped, will soon contribute something. Students seeking admission to this department will be examined at the commencement of the term.

Tuition, \$3, \$5 and \$7 per term. Incidentals, 50 cents. Tuition ordinarily in advance; may, this term, be paid at the middle of the term. Board, \$2.00. Wood, lights and washing extra. Rooms can be rented on reasonable terms.

PER ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

The St. Louis Democrat has a strong editorial article denouncing the management of the war department. There would be general rejoicing in the west if Mr. Lincoln should dismiss Mr. Cameron, and put a competent man in his place.

CLAPLIN, MELLIN & Co.—We learn that this house has offered only 30 cents on the dollar, and that it will probably be accepted by its creditors. The condition of the house is much worse than was anticipated. They have been selling goods below cost for a year past.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Battle last night at two o'clock at Charleston, between the federal forces, composed of two hundred and fifty strong, and 324 Illinois regiment under command of Col. Dagberry, accompanied by Col. Ransom of the 11th Illinois regiment, and the rebel forces estimated between six and seven hundred, commanded by Col. Hunter of Jeff Thompson's army, in which the federal forces were victorious, completely routing the enemy, killing forty and taking seventeen prisoners. Loss on our side, one killed, Wm. P. Sharp, Co. A.

Among the wounded are Col. Dagberry, slightly; Col. Ransom, shot in the shoulder, not serious; Capt. Johnson, Co. A, shot in the leg; Geo. Perry, slightly wounded in the arm. Wounded all doing well. Capt. Noleman, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point about six o'clock last evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Col. Dagberry, failed to form a junction with Col. Dagberry, met a party of rebels about 100 strong, gave battle, killing two and taking thirty-three prisoners, and captured thirty-five horses without the loss of a man.

In Haverhill, Massachusetts, last night, Ambrose Kimball, editor of the Essex Democrat, a secessionist sheet, was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and covered with a coat of tar and feathers and ridden on a rail through the town; subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. K. promised to keep his pen dry in aid of rebellion and was liberated. The town authorities and many old citizens unsuccessfully attempted to quell the riot. Mr. K., after suffering the utmost abuse and indignity of the mob for a long time, made the following affirmation on his knees: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again either publish articles against the north nor in favor of secession, so help me God." After this he was conducted to his home.

Convention to-day passed an ordinance creating a new state, reported by a select committee on division of the state this morning, by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundary, as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Mongahela, Taylor, Barber, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Boone, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasant, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock. Provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in, if they should desire, by an expression of a majority, to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution. At the same time the questions for new state organizations and new state shall be submitted to the people with in the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 21st of October next.—The name of the new state is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The convention will adjourn to-morrow. The 1st regiment is expected to return to-morrow. Great preparations have been made to give them a brilliant reception.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.  
Prince Napoleon en route for Lake Superior arrived early this morning and departed this afternoon. He was guest of Gen. Cass while here.

LOUIS, Aug. 20.  
Louis Delachan, a Frenchman, and resident of Wilmington, North Carolina, a rebel emissary, was arrested at Newport and is now confined at Fort Lafayette.

The Fire Zouaves have gone into quarters at the battery, to reorganize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.  
There are rumors of fighting at the chain bridge to-day, doubtless untrue.

The National Republican, speaking of the supposed intention of the rebels to cross the Potomac for the purpose of invading lower Maryland, says that the rising of the negroes is much more probable than a demonstration by the secessionists, and threatens a formidable emancipation if the slaveholders of that region do not remain loyal.

Additional by the Canada.—The London Times, in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. Villandigham of Ohio as evidence of the charges that will be brought against Mr. Lincoln, if the south is successful. It says that only a victory by which the stain of Kansas may be effaced and the south induced to come to terms can secure the President from the consequences of having begun the civil war.

The London Globe observes with regard to the blockade question, that the blockade is a right of war, but by what right either of war or peace can congress empower the executive to desert from the blockade, and substitute the level of the sea for the blockade, about to be launched in territories where that executive cannot afford protection to them. The shipping Gazette complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law at the risk of collision with the forces of a maritime power.

The London Post in an editorial on the blockade question says, if unfortunately England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, it will not rest with England but with a government which has endeavored to compass the ruin of innocent commerce to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The Times of the 10th remarks that the Americans of the north even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalled defeat. Another letter from Russia says he having acquired further information in regard to the fight has come to the conclusion that there was not a bayonet charge made by the federal infantry during the day. There was not a charge of any kind made by the confederate cavalry upon any kind of the enemy until they began to retreat.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—11 P. M.  
There is no news of any importance from any point on the different railroads to-night. Jefferson city, about which some alarm is felt, is now considered safe. All reports tend to confirm the statement that the secessionists in the counties adjacent to the capital are rising in great numbers, but are poorly armed. No alarm is felt, however. To-night a splendid torch light procession takes place in honor of Gen. Sigel. The procession starts from Washington Hall, and will pass through all the principal streets. Great admiration is expressed for Sigel by the Germans, and they say they will make up an army themselves, if he will lead them against the enemy.

The government has given orders that no movements of troops shall be telegraphed. I am consequently unable to give information in that line as usual heretofore. Several regiments have arrived and been dispatched during the day.

Another lot of gamblers were, this afternoon, marched up to headquarters, and will to-morrow go down and labor on the entrenchments in Cairo.

Dr. McDowell's college and Lynch's negro yard, have been taken possession of for military purposes.

The city is very quiet.

New York, Aug. 20.  
A special to the Commercial Advertiser, Washington, 20th says: "Ex-Mayor Barrett yesterday refused to take the oath of allegiance as one of the new board of police commissioners. This act excites attention, but not surprise."

"The question of the exchange of prisoners, which has been a subject of considerable consideration has not yet been decided. President Lincoln is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power."

"It is rumored that government dislikes Russell's attempt to ridicule the Bull Run battle, and will refuse him passes over the Potomac. This undoubtedly is a baseless fabrication."

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.  
Major Osterhaus' battalion is officially reported to have lost forty killed and wounded in the battle near Springfield.

The first Kansas regiment had ninety killed and nearly two hundred wounded, including six commissioned officers killed and seven wounded.

The whole loss of the second Kansas regiment will not exceed one hundred.

The thirty-ninth Ohio regiment and Hoppman's artillery have arrived.

An edition of the Louisville Courier has been seized at the express office.

General Fremont has official reports confirming the secessionist defeats at Charleston and Commerce.

General Sigel's regiment return a loss of fifteen killed and twenty wounded. Two hundred and thirty are missing.

Sigel was at one time in the enemy's hands, but was rescued.

Colonel Benjamin Brown, late president of the Missouri senate, was killed in the battle of Springfield, while leading a secessionist regiment.

General Price's report to Claib. Jackson is received. He admits a loss in his own division of one hundred and fifty-six killed and five hundred and twenty-seven wounded—a large proportion officers.

One thousand secessionists have crossed the Missouri river at Brunswick, to join McCulloch's force.

The secessionists have risen near Rolla, and are arresting and imprisoning Union men.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.  
The town of Commerce, Missouri, forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery, on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 of infantry and the same number of cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.  
A dispatch to the Courier says that the steamer Hannibal City, with federal troops from St. Louis southward, was fired into by confederates at Commerce, Mo., and sunk, and that three hundred federal were taken prisoners.

Mr. Frankfort Yoonan says that Gov. Magoffin has deputed W. A. Dudley and F. A. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and George Johnston to request him to respect Kentucky neutrality.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th says that Capt. Alden had informed the Galveston authorities that, unless two boats which he alleged to belong to citizens of Massachusetts should be returned to him, he would fire on the city.

Richmond papers of the 16th place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.

The Nashville Banner of the 20th says that indications point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

An Abingdon (Va.) paper says that there is trouble in Johnston county. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of the secessionists. A passage at arms is reported. Several rebels have been made to retreat from the county. The rebel vote of the county is 100, while the Union vote is 1,000. It is reported that the Unionists design driving the secessionists out of the county.

W. W. Barnwell, in a letter from Charlottesville, Aug. 12th, says: "The supplies of clothing for our army are not half sufficient. The destitution of our army in food and clothing is terrible. Many applications are made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness, for an extra pair of socks, drawers or undershirts. It will be required that every nerve shall be strained by you at home, and ourselves here, to meet the exigencies of the fall and winter, should the war last so long."

The Charleston Courier has a letter dated Richmond, 14th, saying "There is a deal of sickness in our army. It is said that at Charlottesville and Culpeper there are 4,000 ill, and great many have been brought back to this city, and at Yorktown and Norfolk there is more disease than with us. Measles have swept and are sweeping through every division of the army."

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Orders are already issued for the movement from this city to Washington of eight regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Brig. Gen. Anderson left here yesterday afternoon for Kentucky. His health is not fully reestablished, but he is anxious to be on active duty, and will at once assume command of his department.

Herald correspondent.—The court martial in the case of Col. McCann of the 30th New York regiment, have found the colonel guilty of the charges, and he is consequently deposed from his colonelcy and broken of his military rank.

Times correspondence.—Capt. Alex. H. Sheitz, sails from New York for Europe to-morrow; he is entrusted with an important mission to the governments of England and France, and will be absent about two months.

Tribune Correspondence.—On General McClellan's order, all the women in the camps across the Potomac were sent away last night, save two hospital nurses for each regiment.

Johnson and Beauregard have been reinforced by some 15,000 or 20,000 men since the Ball's Run battle, and it is said to-day that Yorktown, Norfolk and Richmond have been almost denuded of troops, whose ultimate destination is presumed to be Maryland and Washington. In the belief that this design is to cross below and above the city, ample precautions are taken. The Potomac flotilla has been enlarged, and the present force could be largely increased at short notice.

Maryland. The secessionists at St. Marys and St. Charles are numerous enough, but disorganized and unarmed.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, now here, says his state will have 18 more regiments in the field in three weeks, making the quota of the state 37 regiments.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Privateer Jeff Davis was at St. Johns, Porto Rico, July 26th. She took on wood and water, and proceeded to sea next day, saying on and off island. She was expected to be waiting for a bark expected from the United States with provisions for her. The authorities of the island sent off to her and ordered her away.

Capt. Davis, of British brig J. U. Johnson, arrived to-day from Aracaju, Porto Rico. He reports seeing a vessel in Crooked Island passage, which he was certain was her.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.  
August Douglas, a merchant of Baltimore was arrested here at 12 o'clock last night, charged with an attempt to induce Lt. Hayne to join the rebels.

The continued alarms about the designs of the insurgents against the capital are now declared by gentlemen in high quarters as fabrications of secessionist emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided upon this subject. Whatever may be truth respecting it, the administration wants reinforcements, and will be ready for active operations. Violence will be in northern cities, and towns can do no service, but they can be organized here and ready for service immediately, hence the call made on the 10th inst.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 21.  
Gov. Gamble has appointed division inspectors in five of seven military districts in the state, for the purpose of mustering men into service under militia law of 1859, revised by the state convention. The governor calls upon citizens to come forward promptly and sustain the state by suppression and dispersion of the bands of armed men who are now committing violence in different parts of the state. As soon as the troops are enrolled, they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the executive to enforce order. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States, if members thereof so desire.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Flour market dull and drooping, sales 7,500 barrels, 1,400 @ 45¢ super, 4,500 @ 47¢ extra, 5,100 @ 51¢ shipping bulk, 4,700 B. H. O. Canada flour dull, sales 400 barrels, 4,400 @ 45¢ super, 4,500 @ 47¢ common to choice extra. Receipts of wheat 13,938 bushels, slightly favors buyers. Flour export demand, sales 4,500 bushels, 1,100 @ 11¢ Milwaukee club, 1,080 @ 10¢ Race shiping, 1,300 @ 14¢ white western.

Stocks higher but without activity. Virginia 4's 45; Georgia 6's 69; New York state 6's 62 1/2; Missouri 6's 41 1/2; North Carolina 6's 40 1/2; Tennessee 6's 42; Ohio 6's 60 1/2.

Dismissing.

If any thing can make a man thoroughly ashamed of having ever been called a democrat, it must be to read such papers as the Albany Atlas and Argus. That sheet characterizes the republican administration as "those who have suspended the writ of habeas corpus, violated the freedom of speech and the press, imprisoned citizens without authority of law, and invaded states to annihilate and destroy their most sacred rights and privileges."

We do not pledge ourselves to endorse every act nor every principle of the republican party, nor any other party. We are not at all certain that the general policy of the republican party, in time of peace, would be all to our mind, but when it is assailed for such assumed faults as the above, we feel like defending it as we would our own fireside, and we cannot but doubt the loyalty of any man or party that will make such charges.

The writ of habeas corpus has, indeed been suspended in a few instances, and the constitution provides that it may be suspended in certain emergencies, and if such emergencies have not occurred, they never can. With the government surrounded by traitors, open and secret, infesting its army and navy, its forts and arsenals, and navy yards, and like the frogs of Egypt, pestilencing the inner sanctuaries of the departments and plotting their secret and very capital of the country, the administration, in a few instances, have thought it necessary to proclaim martial law and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which the constitution prohibits, "unless when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it."

If the state of the country for the last few months has not been such as to justify the occasional exercise of this power, it is impossible to conceive of a state of things that would, and instead of finding fault with the few instances which have occurred, the country has been on the borders of indignation that the power has not been more freely and efficiently exercised.

When or where the government has abdicated the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press it would be difficult to specify. If there had been much of this done, the writer of the article under our eye and the paper which published it, would have been abridged, long ago. To prove the falsity of this charge, we need no other proof than the fact that such papers as the Atlas & Argus, the New York Daily Book and many other like prints are allowed daily to send forth their treasonable tirades against their government, unmolested.

Compare this with the treatment of Union men at the south, by the rebels whom the writer hugs to his bosom as brethren, and we can better judge of the spirit which dictates these charges.

But the charge of invading the rebel states "to annihilate and destroy their most sacred rights and privileges," says the language borrowed but from the mouths of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, as the strongest expressions of contempt for the government and to justify their rebellion. It assumes just what the traitors assumed from the start—that the government has no right to enforce its laws and maintain its authority, and protect its property and its loyal citizens in any state where a rebel traitor may choose to forbid it. It recognizes as among their most sacred rights and privileges "the right and privilege of trampling on the laws of their country, of shooting down its flag and defying its authority! The right and privilege of seizing its arms and treasures, the forts, arsenals, ships and navy yards of the government, and to batter down its fortresses with shot and shells, and to take possession of the capital and archives of the country! The right and privilege of breaking up and annihilating free government and establishing thrones and dynasties upon the ruins! These traitor charactersizes as among the "most sacred rights and privileges" of a slave aristocracy, and to defend those despotic southern tyrants, as he styles them, in the enjoyment of such rights and privileges, he urges the necessity of keeping up the democratic organization in the Empire State! Great Caesar! To what depths of infamy does he expect the democratic party to descend? He may well call traitors his brethren, united in "fraternal bonds, and aspiring to a common destiny." God grant that that destiny may be the gallows.—Madison Argus.

Accident.—We learn that a son of R. J. Hargay, Esq., of Rockford, aged about 12 years, was quite seriously injured yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol, with which he was playing. The pistol was loaded, and the ball passed into his leg at the groin, going clear through, and coming out on the back side of the leg just above the knee joint. It made an ugly wound, but is not considered dangerous. He is attended by Dr. Wm. Lyman. How often are such cautions, that boys should not be allowed to play with fire arms, necessary?

A Horse Fall.—Fifteen acres of trees were felled simultaneously on the Virginia side of the Potomac a few days since. The axmen cut the trees close side only, leaving enough of the trunk intact to keep them upright. When the outermost verge was reached the largest trees were cut entirely through and falling, swept the entire fifteen acres with one movement. The stumps of the trees have all been sharpened, and present a formidable appearance.

A LUCKY RECRUIT.—It is a little remarkable that in the first Wisconsin regiment which has spent the whole summer on the line of the Potomac, there has not been a single death from disease. One man, George Drake, was killed in the skirmish of Falling Waters, and young Graham injured so that he will not probably recover. Sol. Wise was taken prisoner. These compromise all the loss in the regiment.

The health of this regiment shows that we send tough as well as brave men from Wisconsin. Considering the change of habits, of climate, and the exposures to which the men have been subjected, such exemption from disease is almost unprecedented.—Madison Journal.

ANTONIO & BRO'S CIRCUS.—This popular circus will exhibit in this city next Monday, and comes in good time to give a holiday from the labors of the harvest field. There has, moreover, been a dearth of amusements during the season, and now, besides the merits of the circus itself, one day's fun will do good.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

Henry O. Carter against John Klinebaker.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court in and for the county of Rock, Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, and to be sold and disposed of, I have taken and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

THE 1st DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, in the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, the county of Rock, Wisconsin, all the right, title and interest which John Klinebaker had on the 31st day of April, 1861, or at any time thereafter, to the following real estate, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from lot 12, containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, more or less, and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from lot 12, containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, more or less, and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from lot 12, containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, more or less, and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from lot 12, containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, more or less, and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from lot 12, containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, more or less, and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, known and designated as a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town 24 N. of range number 10 (10) east, and from























# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

NUMBER 138.

VOLUME 5.

The Daily Gazette.  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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do do 2 days.	1 50
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do do 4 days.	3 00
do do 5 days.	3 75
do do 6 days.	4 50
do do 7 days.	5 25
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do do 99 days.	74 25
do do 100 days.	75 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines; \$3.00 per year for each additional line. Special Notices (wedded and kept inside, having precedence of ordinary advertisements), 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, etc., half price.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till order, and charged accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will not be varied from.

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J. H. KNOWLTON. [Jed2aw] A. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

JOHN NEWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Seale's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,  
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. [Jed2aw]

M. B. JOHNSON,  
Dentist. Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

WILLIAM MERRILL,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. [Jed2aw]

L. DAY & CO.,  
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DR. Z. FOLSOM,  
Oculist, office at the New England House, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

I. O. O. F.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 12, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. [Jed2aw]

BENNETT, CASADAY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

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SANFORD A. HUDSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. [Jed2aw]

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. [Jed2aw]

EDWARD & PEASE,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers' Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. [Jed2aw]

EDWARD RUEGER,  
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, plotting, drafting and conveying. Office in County Building, with Clerk of the Board. [Jed2aw]

NEW YORK CASH STORE,  
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Stamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,  
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. [Jed2aw]

J. M. HAY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to receive claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected claims and extensions. Also to claims against the government. [Jed2aw]

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.  
PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED  
FOR  
Getting up Clubs.

The Democrat will continue to be a faithful advocate and supporter of the principles of the republican party. Its energies will be especially devoted to the cause of the Union, and the maintenance of the constitution. It will be especially devoted to the cause of the Union, and the maintenance of the constitution. [Jed2aw]

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MANUFACTORY,  
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,  
NEW YORK.

SOLE BY  
F. S. ELDRED,  
at Janesville, Wis.

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FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL  
AND  
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

When the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Books of (their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have been constantly for the length of time hereafter stated.

Witnesses:

Henry Wright, Porter, \$4 75 15 months.

Michael Miao, Fulton, 4 00 2 years.

W. A. Smith, Janesville, 4 50 18 months.

Thos. Lynch, Janesville, 4 00 20 "

Robt. Copping, Janesville, 5 00 14 "

B. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 6 00 15 "

John O'Neil, Center, 4 50 12 "

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WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, etc.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the latest styles and patterns

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, N. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holden, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1851.

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully solicited. [Jed2aw]

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS.

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Now sell a GOOD

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

than can be bought

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET.

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LEBRON

HATS,

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hats shaped accurately to the head with the

Finest Conformation, at the

HAT STORE.

JOHN R. BEALE.

DOUBLE

Of all Others the Most lasting!

DAILY GAZETTE.

"OLD DAN, BOSS" UNDER WATER.

Daniel W. Boss, of Chicago, agent of the

Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, has

been up here for several days, looking after

the road and rusticing a little. Monday

he went to Bass Lake, in company with

several gentlemen and ladies, among whom

was Mr. Hathaway and wife, Mr. Nat.

Green, a well known steamboat man from

St. Louis, and Emily Watson, whom every

body knows. They were out in the middle

of the lake in a boat, and were having good

luck in hauling in the pickerel and bass,

when a pickerel of great size and weight

caught Dan's Hook. He attempted to haul

him into the boat, when the pole broke, and

he pitched head first into the water.

The place where he fell in is known as

N

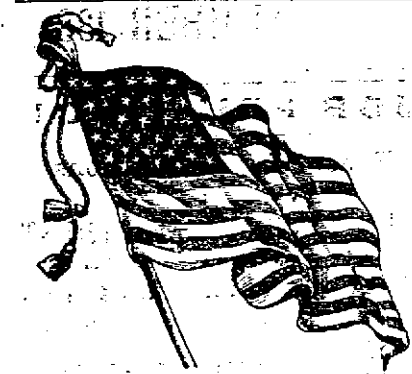


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 21, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Janesville, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates to the convention. The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

MORRIS RUBLEE,

Chairman State Republican Central Com., Madison, August 19, 1861.

## More Troops Wanted.

The following important telegram was received by Gov. Randall yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1861.

TO GOVERNOR RANDALL:—You may organize and equip as rapidly as possible, five (5) regiments of Infantry, and five Batteries of Artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments, according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of United States officers. Expenses incurred will be refunded by the government. If you need the cannon at once, send us an order, and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary. Please answer if this is understood and satisfactory.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

In accordance with this dispatch, the Madison Journal says the Governor has issued an order for six more regiments.

Now that the harvest is nearly ended, we do not doubt that enlistments will go on rapidly in this state. Fourteen regiments is a pretty large draft for the population of our state, but with a proper system in enlisting men we do not doubt they will be forthcoming. Within three weeks the governor of Indiana says he will have thirty-seven regiments in the field from his state. This is about the same number, for the population of Indiana, that fourteen regiments would be for Wisconsin. The proximity of Indiana to the seceded states would naturally cause greater excitement in regard to the war than would be found in our more remote locality; but we think that it should make no difference. The cause is the same here that it is there, and Wisconsin is bound by the obligation of patriotism and honor to respond to the call of the government, with promptness.

The order upon Gov. Randall for more troops is a cheering evidence that the War Department at last comprehends the great struggle upon which we have entered, and that it is disposed, henceforth, to act with vigor. This is encouraging and will do much towards hastening the enlistment of troops. There is no disguising the fact that the tardy action of the government, heretofore, in accepting volunteers, has discouraged many who would otherwise have been in the ranks long ago. But now, all signs point towards a vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war. That this may be done, and the rebellion crushed in the shortest possible time, a half a million men will be called into the field. Wisconsin must do her share.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.—The telegraph has made frequent allusion to the mutiny in two or three regiments at Washington, but gives no intelligible report of the cause of the trouble. We find the following statement of the origin of the mutiny in the 7th (Highlander) New York regiment:

Most of the officers at the request of the privates made application to Secretary Cameron for leave to return home to enjoy a holiday, and perhaps ultimately to break up and disband. Secretary Cameron foolishly and unfortunately consented; and immediately afterwards countermanded the order. As soon as it became known that he had consented to let the regiment go home, the leading military officers promptly entered their protest, and pointed out to him what he should have had sense to have perceived, that as the regiment was mustered in for three years, the example to other regiments would be very bad, perhaps fatal to the army, as similar applications would be made by other regiments, which could not consistently be refused.

The 2d Maine regiment, which was also disaffected, insisted they were militia, and could not be required to serve longer than three months at a time, and they demanded permission to go home, and take a holiday. The prompt treatment adopted by Gen. McClellan will prevent any such exhibitions of insubordination in future.

The receipts of grain in one day at Chicago, this week, amounted to 425,494 bushels. In 1840, 300,000 bushels was considered an enormous amount for one year.

The Chicago Tribune understands that Major Slemmer has been ordered to take the field at once, under Gen. Rosecranz, in Western Virginia. The idea of having our best officers in the recruiting service has been given up.

Chicago has a Union defense committee, raising troops for Gen. Fremont, and providing them outfits. A war meeting has been called under their auspices, to be held on Saturday evening next.

## Gen. Wool.

While Gen. Wool was on his way to assume command of Fort Monroe, he was serenaded at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, and responded as follows to the compliment:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for this unexpected honor. Nothing is more gratifying to a soldier's feelings than the good opinion of his fellow citizens. I do not, however, regard it as a compliment merely to myself, but on behalf of my country, my bleeding country, which is now contending for the most precious of rights. But yesterday we were a great people, commanding the admiration of the world, with an empire extending from the frozen regions of the north to the tropical regions of the south, and with a population of more than thirty-one millions, enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations. Every city and hamlet was growing rich, and none so much so as those at the south.

But this is not so today. And for what reason? For nothing under God's heavens but because the south wants to extend the area of slavery. Nothing else but that. The only question with you is whether you will support free speech, free government, free suffrage, or extend the area of slavery. This was the happiest country on the face of the globe a few months since, with a government more kind than any other in existence, where a man could walk abroad in his own majesty, and none to make him afraid. Never sacrifice that government, but maintain it to the last. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me. [Great and long continued cheering.]

The band then struck up the "Red, White and Blue." As a pause was made in the music, cries were renewed for the appearance of Gen. Wool, and in response he came forward and said:

Gentlemen, a few words more, though I am not a house speaker. I have only to say to you let us have liberty and union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, now and forever. Good night.

Gen. Wool is a life-time democrat. Will any of his political brethren denounce him for asserting that slavery is the sole cause of the rebellion, and call him an abolitionist because he proposes to defend the government the slaveholders have assailed?

## Albion Academy.

Located at Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin. The next term of this institution will open on Tuesday, 3d of September next, and close December 5th.

FACULTY.  
J. A. BADGER, Principal, Professor of Natural Sciences, Intellectual Philosophy and Greek.  
A. R. CONWELL, A. M., Prof. of Moral Sciences and Latin.  
B. A. BARLOW, Prof. of Mathematics and Vocal Music.  
MRS. E. PORTER, Preceptor, Teacher of French and German.  
MRS. M. E. BADGER, Teacher of Instrumental Music.  
MRS. A. E. BADGER, Teacher of Penmanship, Monoceros and Flower Painting.  
MRS. A. R. CONWELL, Teacher of Oil Painting.  
MRS. C. E. BADGER, Teacher of Penmanship.  
MRS. A. R. PORTER, Assistant in English Branches.

Special attention will be given to the common and higher English branches, and no student will be allowed to proceed to higher studies to the neglect of primary ones. Normal classes will be instructed during the fall and winter terms.

## EXPENSES.

Tuition and Incidentals, \$4.75 to \$6.75.  
Room Rent, 1.75.  
Board in private families, 75 to \$3 cts.  
Board in Hall Club, 75 to \$3 cts.

The trustees of Albion Academy have never felt themselves better prepared than at the present time to offer to the public the highest order of educational facilities, and they would earnestly invite, for the coming year, the patronage of all their former patrons and all others who desire to acquire the benefits of high intellectual culture.

The Winter term opens Dec. 17, and closes March 29. The Spring " " April 1, " " July 2. Albion, Aug. 16th, 1861. 52w3

ALLEN'S GROVE ACADEMY will commence its full session of fourteen weeks, Sept. 4. This school is located at Allen's Grove, five miles east of Clinton, on the Racine & Mississippi railroad. The academy has three departments, viz: common English, normal and classical. The course of study in the normal department is conformed to that laid down by the board of normal regents for the state. The classical course is similar to that in the best approved preparatory schools in the country. The object of this department is to fit young men for college, and young ladies for the higher seminary.

This academy is no inferior college, nor lays claim to anything of the kind, as is too often done at the west. It does not think of such a thing as "graduating" a student. It reserves this to the college proper. It is simply a preparatory school, and the work which belongs to such a school it seeks to accomplish, is determined to accomplish, and thoroughly.

It opens its doors gladly to all students who have a manly purpose to improve, whose object is true culture. It desires no others. It is not ambitious of numbers, but of scholarly character. If it cannot live in this way, it will die. It says plainly to all who come into its classes, "You shall be expected to study, and think, and behave." Acting upon this plan, the past year has been one of great encouragement. The normal department has been quite successful, and the classical department has fitted for college several young men. The common English department is comparatively backward, and will be so, in a degree, till our public schools in the country come up to a higher grade. To this desirable end the normal department, it is confidently hoped, will soon contribute something. Students seeking admission to this department will be examined at the commencement of the term.

Tuition, \$5, \$6 and \$7 per term. Incidentals, 50 cts. Tuition ordinarily in advance; may, this term, be paid at the middle of the term. Board, \$2.00. Wood, lights and washing extra. Rooms can be rented on reasonable terms.

## PER ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

The St. Louis Democrat has a strong editorial article denouncing the management of the war department. There would be general rejoicing in the west if Mr. Lincoln should dismiss Mr. Cameron, and put a competent man in his place.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Aug. 20.

Battle last night, at twelve o'clock at Charleston, between the federal forces, about two hundred and fifty strong of the 32d Illinois regiment, under command of Col. Dagberry, and a force of about 100 strong, commanded by Col. Ransom, of the 11th Illinois regiment, and the rebel forces estimated between six and seven hundred, commanded by Col. Hunter of Jeff Thompson's army, in which the federal forces were victorious, completely routing the enemy, killing forty and taking seventeen prisoners. Loss on our side, one killed, Wm. P. Sharp, Co. A.

Among the wounded are Col. Dagberry, slightly; Col. Ransom, shot in the shoulder, not serious; Capt. Johnson, Co. A, shot in the leg; Geo. G. Perry, slight wound in the arm. Wounded all doing well. Capt. Nolen, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point about six o'clock last evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Col. Dagberry, failed to form junction with Col. Dagberry, met a party of rebels about 100 strong, gave battle, killing two and taking thirty-five prisoners, and captured thirty-five horses without the loss of a man.

In Haverhill, Massachusetts, last night, Ambrose Kimball, editor of the Essex Democrat, a secession sheet, was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and covered with a coat of tar and feathers and ridden on a rail through the town; subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. K. promised to keep his pen dry in aid of rebellion and was released. The town authorities and many old citizens unsuccessfully attempted to quell the riot. Mr. E. after suffering the utmost abuse and indignity of the mob for a long time, made the following affirmation on his knees: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again either publish articles against the north nor in favor of secession, so help me God." After this he was conducted to his home.

WHEELING, Aug. 20. Convention to-day passed an ordinance creating a new state, reported by a select committee on division of the state this morning, by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundary, as fixed, includes the counties of Adams, W. York, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongahela, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasant, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock. Provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in, if they should desire, by an expression of a majority, to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution. At the same time the questions for new state organizations and new laws shall be submitted to the people with in the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 24th of October next. The name of the new state is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The convention will adjourn to-morrow. The 1st regiment is expected to return to-morrow. Great preparations have been made to give them a brilliant reception.

DETROIT, Aug. 20. Prince Napoleon en route for Lake Superior arrived early this morning and departed this afternoon. He was guest of Gen. Cass while here.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. Louis DeBianchi, a Frenchman, and resident of Wilmington, North Carolina, a rebel emissary, was arrested at Newport and is now confined at Fort Lafayette.

The Fire Zouaves have gone into quarters at the battery, to reorganize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. There are rumors of fighting at the chain bridge to-day, doubtless untrue. The National Republican, speaking of the supposed intention of the rebels to cross the Potomac for the purpose of invading lower Maryland, says that the rising of the negroes is much more probable than a demonstration by the secessionists, and threatens a formidable emancipation if the slaveholders of that region do not remain loyal.

Additional by the Canada.—The London Times, in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio as evidence of the charges that will be brought against Mr. Lincoln, if the south is successful. It says that only a victory by which the stain of Kansas may be effaced and the south induced to come to terms can secure the President from the consequences of having begun the civil war.

The London Globe observes with regard to the blockade question, that the blockade is a right of war, but by what right whether of war or peace can congress empower the executive to desist from the blockade, and substitute the levying of fiscal duties of goods about to be landed in territories where that executive cannot afford protection to them. The shipping Gazette complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interfere with marine commerce in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law at the risk of collision with the forces of a maritime power.

The London Post in an editorial on the blockade question says, if unfortunately England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, it will not rest with England but with a government which has endeavored to compass the ruin of innocent commerce to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The Times of the 10th remarks that the Americans of the north even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat. Another correspondent says he has having acquired further information in regard to the fight has come to the conclusion that there was not a bayonet charge made by the federal infantry during the day. There was not a charge of any kind made by the confederate cavalry upon any kind of the enemy until they began to retreat.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Aug. 20.—11 P. M.

There is no news of any importance from any point on the different railroads to-night. Jefferson city, about which some alarm is felt, is now considered safe. All reports tend to confirm the statement that the secessionists in the counties adjacent to the capital are rising in great numbers, but are poorly armed. No alarm is felt, however. To-night a splendid torch light procession takes place in honor of Gen. Sigel. This procession starts from Washington Hall and will pass through all the principal streets. Great admiration is expressed for Sigel by the Germans, and they say they will lead them against the enemy.

The government has given orders that no movements of troops shall be telegraphed. I am consequently unable to give information in that line as usual heretofore. Several regiments have arrived and been dispatched during the day. Another lot of gamblers were, this afternoon, marched up to headquarters, and sent to-morrow go down and labor on the entrenchments in Cairo.

Dr. McDowell's college and Lynch's ne-

gro yard, have been taken possession of for military purposes.

The city is very quiet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. A special to the Commercial Advertiser, Washington, 20th says: "Ex-Mayor Barrett yesterday refused to take the oath of allegiance as one of the new board of police commissioners. This act excites attention, but not surprise.

"The question of secession of prisoners, the confederate has not yet been decided. President Lincoln is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power.

"It is rumored that government dislikes Russell's attempt to ridicule the Bull Run battle, and will refuse him passes over the Potomac. This undoubtedly is a baseless fabrication."

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Aug. 20. Major Osterhaus' battalion is officially reported to have lost forty killed and wounded in the battle near Springfield.

The first Kansas regiment had ninety killed and nearly two hundred wounded, including six commissioned officers killed and seven wounded.

The whole loss of the second Kansas regiment will not exceed one hundred.

The thirty-ninth Ohio regiment and Koppman's artillery have arrived.

James W. McDonald, the sculptor, has been arrested by the provost marshal for treason.

An edition of the Louisville Courier has been seized at the express office.

General Fremont has official reports confirming the secession defeats at Charleston and Commerce.

General Sigel's regiment returns a loss of fifteen killed and twenty wounded. Two hundred and thirty are missing.

Sigel was at one time in the enemy's hands, but was rescued.

Colonel Benjamin Brown, late president of the Missouri senate, was killed in the battle of Springfield, while leading a secession regiment.

General Price's report to Claib. Jackson is received. He admits a loss in his own division of one hundred and fifty-six killed and five hundred and twenty-seven wounded—a large proportion officers.

One thousand secessionists have crossed the Missouri river at Brunswick, to join McCulloch and Price.

The secessionists have risen near Rolla, and are arresting and imprisoning Union men.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20. The town of Commerce, Missouri, forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery, on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 of infantry and the same number of cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20. A dispatch to the Courier says that the steamer Hannibal City, with federal troops from St. Louis southward, was fired into by confederates at Commerce, Mo., and sunk, and that three hundred federal were taken.

The Frankfort Yeoman says that Gov. Magoffin has deputized W. A. Dudley and F. A. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and George Johnston to request him to respect Kentucky neutrality.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th says that Capt. Alden had informed the Galveston authorities that, unless two boats which he alleged to belong to citizens of Massachusetts should be returned to him, he would fire on the city.

Richmond papers of the 16th place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.

The Nashville Banner of the 20th says that indications point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

An Abingdon (Va.) paper says that there is trouble in Johnston county. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of the secessionists. A passage at arms is reported. Several rebels have been made to retreat from the county. The rebel vote of the county is 100, while the Union vote is 1,000. It is reported that the Unionists design driving the secessionists out of the county.

W. B. Barwell, in a letter from Charlottesville, Aug. 12th, says: "The supplies of clothing for our army are not half sufficient. The destitution of our army in food and clothing is terrible. Many applications are made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness, for an extra pair of socks, drawers or undershirts. It will be required that every nerve shall be strained by you at home, and ourselves here, to meet the exigencies of the fall and winter, should the war last so long."

The Charleston Courier has a letter dated Richmond, 14th, saying "There is a deal of sickness in our army. It is said that at Charlottesville and Culpepper there are 3,000 ill. A great many have been brought sick to this city, and at Yorktown and Norfolk there is more disease than with us. Measles have swept and are sweeping thru every division of the army."

## To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Orders are already issued for the movement from this city to Washington of eight regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. Brig. Gen. Anderson left here yesterday afternoon for Kentucky. His health is not fully reestablished, but he is anxious to be on active duty, and will at once assume command of his department.

Herald correspondent.—The court martial in the case of Col. McCann of the 30th New York regiment, have found the colonel guilty of the charges, and he is consequently deposed from his colonelcy and broken of his military rank.

Times correspondence.—Capt. Alex. H. Shultz, sails from New York for Europe to-morrow; he is entrusted with an important mission to the governments of England and France, and will be absent about two months.

Tribune Correspondence.—On General McClellan's order, all the women in the camps across the Potomac were sent away last night, save two hospital nurses for each regiment.

Johnson and Beauregard have been reinforced by some 15,000 or 20,000 men since the Bull's Run battle, and it is said to-day that Yorktown, Norfolk and Richmond have been almost denuded of troops, whose land and to better down its fortresses with shot and shells, and to take possession of the capital and archives of the country! The right and privilege of breaking up and annihilating free government and establishing thrones and dynasties upon the ruins! These the writer characterizes as among the "most sacred rights and privileges" of a slave aristocracy, and to defend those dear southern brethren, as he styles them in the enjoyment of such rights and privileges, he urges the necessity of keeping up the democratic organization of the Empire, and the Great Republic! To what depths of infamy does he expect the democratic party to descend? He may well call traitors his brethren, united in "fraternal bonds," and aspiring to a common destiny. God grant that that destiny may be the gallows.—Madison Argus.

Maryland. The secessionists at St. Marys and St. Charles are numerous enough, but disorganized and unarmed.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, now here, says his state will have 18 more regiments in the field in three weeks, making the quota of the state 37 regiments.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Privateer Jeff Davis was at St. Johns, Porto Rico, July 26th. She took on wood and water, and proceeded to sea next day, laying on her side the island. She was expected to be waiting for a bark expected from the United States with provisions for her. The authorities of the island sent off to her and ordered her away.

Capt. Davis, of British Brig J. L. Johnson, arrived to-day from Aracajoo, Porto Rico. He reports seeing a vessel in Crooked Island passage, which he was certain was her.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

August Douglas, a merchant of Baltimore was arrested here at 12 o'clock last night, charged with an attempt to induce Lt. Hayne to join the rebels.

The continued march against the designs of the insurgents against the capital are now declared by gentlemen in high quarters as fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided upon this subject. Whatever may be truth respecting it the administration wants reinforcements, and will be ready for active operations. Volunteers while left in northern cities and towns can do no service, but can be organized here and ready for service immediately, hence the call made on the 19th inst.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 21.

Gov. Gamble has appointed division inspectors in five of seven military districts in the state, for the purpose of mustering men into service under militia law of 1859, revised by the state convention. The governor calls upon citizens to come forward promptly and sustain the state by suppression and dispersion of the bands of armed men who are now committing violence in different parts of the state. As soon as the troops are enrolled, they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the executive to enforce order. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States, if members thereof so desire.

## The Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Flour market dull and drooping, sales 7,500 barrels, 4,404.45 super state; 4,504 40 extra state; 5,104.15 shipping barrels extra R. H. C. Canada flour dull, sales 400 barrels, 4,404.45 super; 4,504.70 common to choice extra. Receipts of wheat 43,998 bushels, slightly favors buyers with good export demand, sales 4,500 bushels, 1,141.15 Milwaukee club; 1,084.10 Racine shipping; 1,304.34 white western.

Stocks higher but without activity. Virginia 6's 48; Georgia 6's 69; New York state 6's 62a100; Missouri 6's 41; North Carolina 6's 60; Tennessee 6's 42; Ohio 6's 60a90.

## Dismissing.

If any thing can make a man thoroughly ashamed of having ever been called a democrat, it must be to read such papers as the Albany Atlas and Argus. That sheet characterizes the republican administration as "those who have suspended the writ of habeas corpus, violated the freedom of speech and the press, imprisoned citizens without authority of law, and invaded states to annihilate and deprive their most sacred rights and privileges."

We do not pledge ourselves to endorse every act nor every principle of the republican party, nor any other party. We are not at all certain that the general policy of the republican party, in time of peace, would be all to our mind, but when it is assailed for such assumed faults as the above, we feel like defending it as we would our own fireside, and we cannot but doubt the loyalty of any man or party that will make such charges.

The writ of habeas corpus has, indeed been suspended in a few instances, and the constitution provides that it may be suspended in certain emergencies, and if such emergencies have not occurred, they never can. With the government surrounded by traitors, open and secret, infesting its army and navy, its forts and arsenals, and navy yards, and like the frogs of Egypt, peevishly traiting the inner chambers of all the departments and betraying their secrets, and with a formidable rebel army menacing the very capital of the country, the administration, in a few instances, have thought it necessary to proclaim martial law and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which the constitution prohibits, "unless when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it."

If the state of the country for the last few months has not been such as to justify the occasional exercise of this power, it is impossible to conceive of a state of things that would, and instead of finding fault with the few instances which have occurred, the country has been on the borders of indignation that the power has not been more freely and efficiently exercised.

When or where the government has abridged the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press it would be difficult to specify. If there had been much of this done, the writer of the article under our eye and the paper which published it, would have been abridged, long ago. To prove the falsity of this charge, we need no other proof than the fact that such papers as the Albany Atlas and Argus, the New York Daily Book and many other like prints are allowed daily to send forth their reasonable tirades against their government, unmolested.

Compare this with the treatment of Union men at the south, by the rebels whom the writer hugs to his bosom as brethren, and we can better judge of the spirit which dictates these charges.

But the charge of invading the rebel states "to annihilate and destroy their most sacred rights and privileges," caps the climax of treasonable impudence. It is language borrowed from the mouths of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, as the strong expressions of contempt for the government and to justify their rebellion. It is some just what the traitors assumed from the start—that the government has no right to enforce its laws and maintain its authority, and protect its property and its loyal citizens in any state where a cabal of traitors may choose to forbid it! It recognizes as among their "most sacred rights and privileges," the right and privilege of trampling on the laws of their country, of shooting down its flag and defying its authority! The right and privilege of seizing its arms and treasures, the forts, arsenals, ships and navy yards of the government, and to better down its fortresses with shot and shells, and to take possession of the capital and archives of the country! The right and privilege of breaking up and annihilating free government and establishing thrones and dynasties upon the ruins! These the writer characterizes as among the "most sacred rights and privileges" of a slave aristocracy, and to defend those dear southern brethren, as he styles them in the enjoyment of such rights and privileges, he urges the necessity of keeping up the democratic organization of the Empire, and the Great Republic! To what depths of infamy does he expect the democratic party to descend? He may well call traitors his brethren, united in "fraternal bonds," and aspiring to a common destiny. God grant that that destiny may be the gallows.—Madison Argus.

Accident.—We learn that a son of R. J. Hargy, Esq., of Rockford, aged about 12 years, was quite seriously injured yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol, with which he was playing. The pistol was loaded, and the ball passed into his leg at the groin, going clear through, and coming out on the back side of the leg just above the knee joint. It made an ugly wound, but is not considered dangerous. He is attended by Dr. Wm. Lyman. How often are such cautions, that boys should not be allowed to play with fire arms, necessary?

A HUGL FELL.—Fifteen acres of trees were felled simultaneously on the Virginia side of the Potomac a few days since. The extent of the trees, as they stood, left enough of the trunk intact to keep them upright. When the outermost verge was reached the largest trees were cut entirely through and falling, swept the entire fifteen acres with one movement. The stumps of the trees have all been sharpened, and present a formidable appearance.

A LUCKY REGIMENT.—It is a little remarkable that in the first Wisconsin regiment which has spent the whole summer on the line of the Potomac, there has not been a single death from disease. One man, George Drake, was killed in the skirmish of Falling Waters, and young Graham injured so that he will not probably recover. Sol. Wise was taken prisoner. These compromise all the loss in the regiment.

The health of this regiment shows that we send tough as well as brave men from Wisconsin. Considering the change of habits, of climate, and the exposures to which the men have been subjected, such exemption from disease is almost unprecedented.—Madison Journal.

ANTONIO & BRO'S CIRCUS.—This popular circus will exhibit in this city next Monday, and comes in good time to give a holiday from the labors of the harvest field. There has, moreover, been a dearth of amusements during the season, and now, besides the merits of the circus itself, one day's fun will do good.

DENTAL CARD.  
B. F. Fendleton,  
The oldest resident dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to operate in his profession in all departments. In those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guarantee that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and in the best mode, and (where customary with the profession) on the most reasonable terms.

P. FRANK STROHM, who has been with Dr. P. during the past five years, still remains, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours. Office, as heretofore, in Hudson's block, next door to McKee & Bro's. Hours, in summer and fall, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. Janesville, July 18, 1860. Jyl18dt

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Henry C. Carter against John R. Rinehart.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court in and for the county of Rock, in the above entitled case







Edgerton, March 9th, 1861.  
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